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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a798]

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Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [a591]

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Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [782]

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Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [715]

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[a31]

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a630]

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TELEPHONE No. 197.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"  
Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

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Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort  
Fine View of the Harbour.  
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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a32]

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Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [408]

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [478]



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

LADY MONT and Family return thanks to all  
kind friends for their expressions of sympathy  
with them in their recent sad bereavement.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGUE ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 21st, 1911.

The comments we made on Monday with reference to the Lunatic Asylum in Hongkong appear to be generally endorsed by those who are acquainted with the institution, and we learn that some Justices of the Peace whose duty it has been to make visits of inspection have previously drawn the attention of the Government very forcibly to the unsatisfactory accommodation which the building affords. When the Colonial Secretary was informed two or three years ago that the place was "not fit to confine a bear in," the answer was to the effect that the Government were aware that the building was unsuitable, but no money was available for re-building on another site, and it was mentioned, moreover, that the place was never overcrowded, as it was customary when the Chinese wards became full to send away batches of Chinese lunatics to Canton. We were aware that this has been the practice, and recently made inquiries as to what became of them. The ordinary Chinese method of taking care of the insane is to lock up dangerous lunatics in the prisons along with the criminals, while those who are not troublesome are left to roam in the streets, to beg or steal, live or die, unless they have friends willing to take charge of them. Throughout the wide Empire of China not a single asylum exists for the care of the insane excepting

one near Canton which was established twelve years ago by a Presbyterian missionary and is known as the John G. Kerr Refuge for the Insane. It is to this institution that the surplus patients are sent from Hongkong. They are sent from this Colony to the Nantoh magistrate who forwards them to this missionary asylum and defrays the charges for their maintenance. The John Kerr Refuge for the Insane consists of five buildings, standing in six acres of ground. The land and permanent buildings were given almost entirely by foreign Christians, and the salaries of the Physicians—Dr. CHARLES C. SELDEN, superintendent, and Dr. J. ALLEN HOFMANN, assistant superintendent,—are provided in the same way. The running expenses are just met by the income from such patients as are able to contribute towards their maintenance; but "there is always a considerable number without friends, who are therefore dependent upon the hospital." We learn from the last published report of the Refuge that of the present number of inmates (194) "ninety-nine are sent to us and supported by the officials. Of these ninety-nine about one-half are sent up from Hongkong, having been first committed to the Government Lunatic Asylum in the British Colony. They are brought up to Canton in groups, as they collect, and delivered over to a Chinese official. This official hands them over to us instead of doing as a few years ago—putting the had cases into prison, and setting the apparently inoffensive ones free in the streets." We understand that about one hundred insane persons a year are sent up to Canton from Hongkong, and it would be interesting to learn how all these people collect here. They cannot all be bona-fide residents in the Colony, and it would almost seem as though the existence of an asylum for the insane in the Colony induces people in distant places to ship them here. Indeed, we notice in one of the pamphlets issued in connection with the John G. Kerr Refuge for the Insane at Canton, that patients are sent to that institution from all parts of China, as far distant as Chinkiang, Wei-haiwei, and Tientsin. The Colony of Hongkong, however, is under no obligation to receive such cases, and if the dumping of them into the Colony is a prevalent practice, it ought not to be beyond the capacity of the Government to check it. Apparently conditions at the John G. Kerr Refuge are more favourable to the recovery of patients than they are in Hongkong, for the Report now before us states that 40 per cent. of the number admitted into the institution went away well. Though the Refuge is far from being a model one, since lack of funds hinders the realisation of ambitions, this exceptionally high percentage of recoveries proves its superiority over the Hongkong institution. "We find work for a goodly number of patients," writes the compiler of the Report. "After the acute stage of the disease is passed, patients are better off if they have something to employ them." In the Hongkong Asylum there is nothing to employ the patients; consequently in that respect the institution is worse than a prison, and as it would appear that the Government long ago recognised the unsuitability of the building as a hospital for the care of the insane, it is quite time that steps were taken to build an asylum in accordance with modern ideas.

The death roll from the Yau-mai ferry disaster has now reached twenty.

Four cases of plague were notified yesterday, bringing up the year's total to 152.

Major St. G. R. Canfield, R.E., has been granted leave of absence from July 4th to October 10th.

Mr. George Anderson, billiard table and cushion expert to Messrs. John Roberts & Co., of Bombay, is on a visit to Hongkong at present and will be glad to demonstrate the merits of the John Roberts low express slip cushions to all interested. An advertisement regarding this appears on another page.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 18th June, 1911, shows that of non-Chinese there were 406 to the Library and 196 to the Museum and of Chinese 177 to the former and 333 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, visited by 583 persons and the Museum by 354.

An important property sale took place at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's auction room on Monday afternoon. Two parcels of ground in Kennedy-town, marine lots Nos. 264 and 265, with messuages thereon known as 22, 23, 24, and 25 Praya, Kennedy-town, were exposed for sale and were ultimately knocked down to Chan Hei and Li Wing Kong for \$135,350, which is at the rate of \$3.85 per square foot.

Captain T. M. Wakefield, R.G.A., and Captain J. C. Grettton, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, undergo an examination by a Board of Officers next month for entrance to the Staff College, Camberley. The examination will occupy ten days, six hours each day. The Board will consist of Major W. H. Woodbridge, 126th Baluchistan Infantry (President), Major Kirkpatrick, R.G.A., and Major Ralph, 8th Rajputs.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message  
Copyright Ordinances, 1894.][REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS"]

## CORONATION HONOURS.

LONDON, June 20th.

H.M. the King has been pleased to bestow the following Coronation honours:

The Duke of Teck to be styled His Highness.

To be Knights of the Garter—The Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, The Duke of Argyll, and The Duke of Fife.

To be Knights of the Thistle—The Earl of Mar and Kellie, and Lord Reay.

To be Knights of St. Patrick—The Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Kitchener.

A Marquisate is conferred on the Earl of Crew.

Earldoms are conferred on Lord Loreburn, Lord Brassey, and Lord Curzon.

Four Viscounts are created, eight Barons, nineteen Privy Counsellors, twenty Baronets, fifty-five Knights.

seven G.C.B.'s. (Knight of the Grand Cross), including the Duke of Teck and Prince Alexander of Teck;

two G.C.M.G.'s. (Knights of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George), namely Sir Frederick Lugard

and Sir Eldon Gorst; nine C.M.G.'s, including Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin,

Registrar General, Hongkong; Mr. E. F. Crowe, Commercial Attaché to H.M.'s Legation in Tokyo; Dr. W.

Christie of Mukden, who is described as head of the medical missionaries in China.

Lord Methuen and Sir William Nicholson are made Field Marshals.

## AFFAIRS IN PORTUGAL.

THE BRAGANZAS PROSECUTED.

LONDON, June 20th.

A decree has been read at Lisbon abolishing the monarchy and banishing the members of the House of Braganza.

AMERICA RECOGNISES THE REPUBLIC.

A message from Washington states the Government has instructed the Charge d'Affaires at Lisbon to recognise the Republic.

## THE COLONIAL PREMIERS.

NOW ROYAL GUESTS.

LONDON, June 20th.

The Premiers of the Overseas Dominions, who have been attending the Imperial Conference, are now the guests of H.M. the King.

They are attended by Royal footmen, coachmen and chaffeurs.

## THE PARLIAMENT OF PORTUGAL.

LONDON, June 20th.

The first Parliament held under the Republican Government of Portugal has been opened in Lisbon.

The event was made the occasion of a national festival.

## DEATH OF MR. BENJAMIN BROOMHALL.

Mr. Benjamin Broomhall, formerly Secretary of the China Inland Mission, and more recently known as the Hon. Secretary of the Christian Union for the Service of the British Empire with the Opium Traffic, and editor of *National Righteousness*, died last month, aged 81. By the signing of the new Opium Agreement between Great Britain and China on May 8 last he was permitted, says the *Times*, to see the beginning of the end of that traffic for the termination of which he had laboured incessantly for many years.

## THE CORONATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S RECEPTION.

With regard to H. E. The Governor's Reception to-morrow, the 22nd instant, we understand that black evening clothes are not imperative, but as the Reception is held on behalf of His Majesty the King, a recognised evening dress is required, as a mark of respect to His Majesty.

A white mess jacket, with starched shirt, would be quite permissible, but not a mere white jacket.

It was inadvertently stated in a paragraph appearing in yesterday's issue that vacant chairs as they leave Government House will go into Garden Road. It should have been *Albert Road*, round to the left, and then, if going to the Train Station for fares, round by St. John's Place.

THE REVIEW AT HAPPY VALLEY.

Enclosures will be provided on either side of the saluting base at the Review to be held at the Happy Valley at 8 a.m. to-morrow morning. The enclosure on the right will be reserved for the families of Officers and their friends. That on the left will be at the disposal of the families of Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men. The general public will also be admitted to this enclosure. No tickets are required for either enclosure.

The Drum-head service will consist of the singing of the hymn "O God, our help in ages past"; the reading of a short lesson, I. Peter ii. 13-17; Psalm xxi. 1-7; the prayer for the Royal Family, and a special Coronation prayer; the singing of one verse of the National Anthem, and the Blessing.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE GARRISON.

The management of the Victoria Cinema, graph Theatre have kindly offered to give a free entertainment to the Troops in Garrison at the Victoria Theatre at 4.30 p.m. to-morrow (Coronation Day). The management of the Bijou 8 only Theatre, Wyndham Street, have kindly offered to give a free entertainment to the married families of the Garrison at the Bijou Theatre at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Coronation Day).

## PEAK CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The programme of the entertainment arranged for children at the Peak to-morrow is as follows:—

4 to 4.30.—Arrival at Peak Club. Switch-back. Sailors doing funny things. Children's games, Japanese fireworks, &c.

4.30 to 5.—Tea. The mothers have been kindly invited to tea at The Mount.

5 to 5.15.—Presentation of Medals and reading of address.

5.15 to 5.45.—Sports, events Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and dances tea.

5.45 to 6.30.—Juggling and Conjuring; in grounds if fine, in ball room if wet.

6.30.—"God save the King"

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS.

The children will be divided into 3 classes: A, B and C.

A.—6 and over on croquet lawn.

B.—3 to 5 on top lawn.

C.—Children under 3 too young to compete.

Event 1.—Egg and spoon race. Both classes, boys and girls together. Class A. T. a spoon.

Class B. Desert spoons. In each class three prizes for boys, three prizes for girls.

Event 2.—Class A. Three-legged race, boys and girls mixed. Class B. Japanese umbrella race. (Children to run to an umbrella, open it and run back with it.) In each class three prizes for boys and three prizes for girls.

Event 3.—Class A only—Relay race. Teams, of 4-2 girls and 2 boys. Once round croquet lawn. Prizes for the first three teams.

In order to assist in the organization of the sports it is requested that each child should wear a coloured bow pinned on the frock to indicate its age. Children 6 years and over Blue bow; Children 3 to 5 Red bow; Children under 3 Pink bow.

The Executive will be very grateful if the mothers and nurses in charge of the children will assist as much as possible in seeing the children get to the proper lawns and that the programme is carried out with as much punctuality as possible.

The Executive will be assisted by a Ladies' Committee composed of the following ladies:—Mrs. Sedgwick, H. R. B. Hancock, Mrs. Eames, Mrs. H. W. Bird, Mrs. L. G. Bir, Mrs. Ham, Mrs. Stubb, Mrs. Looker, Mrs. Layton, and Mrs. Harston, who will each wear a Coronation Rosette.

## GREETINGS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

H.E. Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, Governor General of the Philippine Islands, in confirming his telegram giving the personnel of the Delegation coming to Hongkong to represent the Philippine Islands at the Coronation celebrations wrote to Sir Francis Pigott, the Chairman of the Coronation Celebrations Committee:—

"You will doubtless have received before this my two telegrams, in response to the very kind invitation extended in your letter of 5th May. The cordial sentiments which prompted the suggestion of your Committee were much appreciated, and I need hardly add, heartily reciprocated by my fellow countrymen in these islands.

"I regret very much that owing to the Vice-Governor's absence it is impossible for me to leave the Philippines at this time, but I have taken much pleasure in naming a Delegation to represent these islands in Hongkong at the festivities attending the Coronation and to convey to the British Colony in your city our warmest congratulations and good wishes in connection with that interesting event."

After naming the personnel of the Delegation, His Excellency concludes his letter by expressing the hope that the coming celebrations may be in every way successful and mark the beginning of a long and prosperous reign.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were present:—Hon. Mr. W. Chatham C.M.G., (Vice-President), Colonel Bedford, P.M.O., Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Ng Hon. Tsz, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. J. W. Bartley (Assistant Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

ABERDEEN MARKET AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSE. A minute was submitted by the President relative to the plan of the market and slaughter-house buildings at Aberdeen.

The President stated that the site which the Board approved had been laid out, and plans had been circulated for the proposed market and slaughter-house. He proposed that the plans be approved.

Mr. Hooper seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

A THORNY POINT.

The report of the committee relative to the burial of the remains of Mr. Choa Tong Howe in the Colonial Cemetery was submitted.

Hon. Mr. Hooper moved:—This is a very thorny point, and while I do not wish to say, or do anything calculated to distress the relatives of Mr. Choa, I think in dealing with future cases we should not agree to the remains of a man of his standing and age being buried in the Colonial Cemetery, simply because he was baptised within 48 hours of his death, and when, for all we know, he might have been practically unconscious of what was being done.

The President stated that before asking members to adopt the report in this case he would like to point out what actually happened since a certain portion of the Colonial Cemetery was consecrated and a letter sent to members of different missionary societies and churches in Hongkong. This letter pointed out that unless a person was baptised he could not be buried in the Colonial Cemetery. Since then a number of people, who in the ordinary course of events would have been buried at Mt. Caroline, had referred to different missionary societies and had been baptised practically on their death-beds.

The President, under the authority of the Board, had been delegated to state whether these persons could be buried in the Colonial Cemetery or not. He found the question rather difficult, and after bringing the matter before the Board it was settled that should the President not be satisfied that a person was eligible for burial in the Colonial Cemetery, he should refer the matter to the select committee. He had done this, but certain difficulties had arisen in getting the committee to decide what should be done in these cases. Very often the undertaker, or the relative of a person who wished to be buried in the Colonial Cemetery, went to his office at ten o'clock, or later in the morning, and asked permission to inter in the Colonial Cemetery. Arrangements had already been made for the interment to take place that day, and unless proof was forthcoming that the man was a Christian the interment might have to be postponed. He thought, in view of the fact that three or four cases had occurred quite recently, that the time had come when the Board should decide something. Baptism on a death-bed should not entitle a person to be interred in the Colonial Cemetery. As stated in the letter referred to such persons must confess Christianity. He certainly thought the test should be whether a person had been a professing Christian for a portion, and not a small portion, of his life. It seemed to Mr. Wolfe that applications to inter persons in the Colonial Cemetery who in their lives did not profess Christianity in any shape or form, should be refused. And he regretted to say that certain missionary societies thought fit to take into their societies people who apparently were only professing Christianity on their death-beds.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—What does the law say on the subject? Is there any definition of a Christian in law? I don't think the Board could decide.

The President—The Ordinance states that this portion of the Cemetery is set apart for Christian burial, and I say that a person—

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—Should be recognised as a Christian.

The President—That is so, and I don't think it right that when persons want to be buried in the Colonial Cemetery they should ask a missionary to baptise them.

Mr. Hooper stated that just after the Ordinance was passed he had an interview with the Bishop on the subject, and he gathered from his Lordship's observations that he did not approve of anyone who had not been a Christian for some years being baptised until the end of a period of probation. Mr. Hooper thought three months was the time mentioned, but he was not sure. He was quite with the President, and he did not think the relatives of those concerned would wish to take advantage of the law by complying, perhaps technically, and say a few minutes before death, in baptising a person to enable him to be buried there, whereas, if he died a week before he would be buried in a place with his own religious rites. He thought the matter might stand over till next meeting to see if they could adopt any general principle for the guidance of the committee, and they could get what information they could on the subject from those who knew more about it than themselves. The committee might get the views of different missionary societies. The last thing he would be a party to would be to hurt anyone's feelings, but it was not right that anyone in extremis should be baptised in order to be buried in the Colonial Cemetery.

Colonel BEDFORD said he entirely associated himself with the views enunciated by the President on this point. The matter was referred

to him and Mr. Hooper as an urgent matter, and he was quite certain from Mr. Hooper's remarks that they both gave their consent to this somewhat grudgingly. But it was a matter of urgency and they preferred to move on the safe side rather than cause grief or distress to the relatives. For his own part he did so purely on the good faith of the clergyman who performed the ceremony, but he noticed that the clergyman who signed the certificate was not the one who administered the right of baptism. He saw an entry in the St. Stephen's Church register stating that a Chinese priest had baptised the deceased in the presence of two witnesses.

Mr. Hooper said he was quite with Colonel Bedford.

The President pointed out that there was a Christian cemetery at Pokfulam specially set aside for Chinese professing the Christian faith. These applications for burial in the Colonial Cemetery were something quite new. He did not see if that cemetery suited those who had professed Christianity for a long time, why it should not meet the case of those baptised on their death-beds. He quite agreed with Mr. Hooper that the matter might be left to the committee to go into, and be brought up again at next meeting. Members agreed to this course.

## TYPHOON ALARMS.

The hoisting of the black cone yesterday afternoon came somewhat as a surprise to the Colony in spite of the fact that it was known that there were typhoons not far off. This was followed by unusual activity on the water. All the small craft set sail for the place of shelter, and by nightfall not a sampson or launch was to be seen on the harbour. Squalls were frequent, but though the sea was fairly rough nothing occurred by midnight.

We have received from the American Consul-General a copy of the following telegram which was received from the Manila Observatory at 10.05 a.m.:—Manila, June 20. 9.20 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon over N. China Sea, direction unknown.

## HONGKONG IN THE CORONATION HONOURS LIST.

It will be noticed that the only Hongkong names in the Coronation Honours List are those of H.E. The Governor, who receives promotion in the Order of St. Michael and St. George, being made a G.C.M.G.; and the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown who receives the C.M.G. decoration.

## WEDDING IN HONGKONG.

A wedding in which much local interest was manifested took place at The Peak Church yesterday afternoon, the parties being Mr. Stuart George Newall, manager of the South British Insurance Co. Ltd., in Hongkong, and Miss Ellen Charlotte Wallace, who recently arrived in the Colony from Home. The bride wore a white satin empire dress trimmed with silver and veiled with a white chiffon tulle. Her bridesmaids were Miss Jane Looker and Miss Mary Budd Hancock, both attired in white spotted muslin over sky blue lace bonnets and green shoes with three hydrangea bouquets and green ribbon, and she was also attended by Master Godfrey Bird in a Jack Tar suit. Mrs. Looker was dressed in white spotted muslin and lace and Chinese ribbon, and wore a white hat trimmed with blue and white cornflowers and corn. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton acted as "best man." The service was conducted by the Rev. F. T. Jackson, and a reception was afterwards held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Looker, where the happy couple received the congratulations of many friends. The honeymoon is to be spent in Japan. The bride's going-away dress was of white muslin and lace, pretty coloured hat trimmed with black velvet and roses.

## EARLY CHINESE PAINTINGS.

A large collection of early paintings formed in China by Mr. A. W. B. Bahr will be placed on exhibition this month at the Fine Art Society's Galleries, in New Bond Street, London. With these paintings will be shown a number of early specimens of pottery dating from the Han period, and of porcelain, also the property of Mr. Bahr, whose recent book, "Old Chinese Porcelain and Works of Art in China," holds a high position in the history of Chinese art, and is highly valued by collectors of Chinese art and knowledge of the language have afforded him exceptional opportunities for the acquisition of unique examples of Chinese art.

## THE TRADE OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Reports to the Board of Trade by his Majesty's Trade Commissioners in the self-governing Dominions for the period ended December 31st, 1910, have been published in the form of a Blue-book. The reports are from the Trade Commissioners for the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, and the Dominion of New Zealand. Mr. Richard Grigg, who has already presented a separate and more detailed report on the trade of Canada, mentions the Reciprocity Agreement between the Dominion Government and the United States, and while referring from expressing any opinion makes a general statement of the importance of the trade which may be immediately affected if the agreement is ratified. The report on the trade of New Zealand is based on notes prepared by the late Mr. G. H. F. Rolleston, who was his Majesty's Trade Commissioner for the Dominion. It is stated that the value of the imports from the United Kingdom in 1910 was £10,494,985, or 62.7 per cent. of the whole import trade, and the value of the exports to the United Kingdom was £18,633,224, or 84.1 per cent. of the whole. Mr. Rolleston considered that Great Britain's principal competitors in the New Zealand import trade were the United States and Germany. The impression he had gathered was that the cheapness of his goods brought business to the German manufacturer, while the American succeeded because of his knowledge of human nature.



## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, June 20th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS  
PICKFORD (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## ASSAULT AT THE PEAK.

James Murray, K.O.Y.L.I., was arraigned on a charge of assault.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Webster, instructed by Mr. P. B. L. Bowley, appeared for the prosecution, and the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Gardiner, appeared for the defence.

The Attorney-General said he understood the prisoner under the advice of his learned Counsel was going to adopt a certain course.

The charge of assault was then read to the prisoner, who pleaded guilty.

The Attorney-General accepted the plea and said he would offer no evidence on other counts which had been filed. He thought it right to say that there was no suggestion and there never had been a suggestion either in any of the other counts or in this count or in the facts of the case that there was any impropriety in this assault, or any attempt at impropriety. At the same time it was an extremely cowardly and sordid assault to which the defendant had pleaded guilty. At about 20 minutes past seven on the evening of the 22nd May the young lady, a daughter of highly respectable parents in the Hill district, went for a walk with a friend round Mount Kellett. Leaving her friend at the Peak Club she was on her way home when she came across the prisoner. He addressed her as "Miss" twice. She took notice and talked on. He then went up to her and put his arm round her waist. She flung herself near the house of a friend of hers turned in at the entrance to that house to get away from him. He then caught hold of her round the waist with both arms and flung her on the ground. She struggled, screamed, and scratched him. He caught her round the throat, did his best to prevent her screaming, and hit her three hard and deliberate blows on the face. The result of this was that she had two black eyes, a very severe bleeding nose, her hair was knocked down, her hat pin broken, and she was generally very severely lacerated about the face. The prisoner then got up and went away. She managed to get into the house, where she was attended to.

Next day there was a roll call of men who might possibly be concerned in the assault, and the prisoner was picked out by the scratches on his face. At first he asserted that the scratches on his face were caused by shaving, but subsequently he admitted his identity and that he had committed actual bodily harm on this young lady.

Mr. Pollock asked the permission of the Court for the accused to read a statement with reference to the facts of the case. That statement would put an entirely different complexion on the aspect of the case to that which his Lordship would have gathered from the bare outline of the Attorney-General.

Prisoner then read the following statement:—James Murray, I was twenty years of age, last October, I have been in the army for three years. I belong to the K.O.Y.L.I. "B" Company. I was on Tuesday the 23rd May last the day of my arrest, a lance corporal. I was made a lance corporal on the 12th May last. I understand I have since been promoted to private. I have been quartered at Mount Austin Barracks since 2nd of December last. I frequently, when not on duty, go out for walks myself and with my comrades. In some of these walks round the Peak, I have on several occasions got into conversation with some European nurses and servants on the Peak. About the first week in May I became acquainted with a nurse. I don't know her name. I had a few friendly words with her. She was a very good looking slim girl. It was at about 7.30 that I met her at the junction of Mount Kellett and Chamberlain Road. We were only together a few minutes. When she left me she walked past the Peak Club and walked into 41. I saw her go in there. I have many times since been round that way in the hope of seeing her again, and having a chat with her, but without meeting her. On the 22nd May last I left barracks at about 5.45 p.m. and strolled towards the east. I took the dog Chicks for a run. I met Private Baigent and had a few words with him in Chamberlain Road. He left me and walked towards the Sanatorium. I subsequently met Private Glen. At about 7 p.m. it was still light, but there was a fairly thick mist hanging. It was not raining, but rain had fallen an hour or so before, the paths were slippery. Soon after 7 p.m. I saw two females walking along the path. They were coming from the direction of Mount Kellett. As soon as I saw them I believed one to be the nurse I had spoken to in the first week of May. I could not see her face properly as she wore a hat that came well over her eyes. These females passed me as I was sitting on a seat near the cross roads, and I felt sure one was the same girl I have alluded to. She did not take any notice of me, but I put this down to the fact that she was with her friend. The two walked towards the Peak Club. I got up and passed them as they were standing talking together near the Peak Club. I was still firmly under the impression that one of these females was the one I had conversed with in the early part of the month. I had only proceeded a few yards when these two females parted and the one I was looking out for passed me quickly. I felt convinced it was the same female with whom I had conversed, and took it she was either playful in passing me without taking any notice, or that she may have forgotten me. I followed after her and said "Good evening, Miss." She did not reply. I then concluded she had forgotten me. I again said "Good evening, Miss," but as she did not reply, I caught up to her and put my right arm round her waist. She said "I only live just up here," and made a sudden turn and rush as if to go up to No. 41. We then slipped and both fell into the small gully just by the side of the lamp, which was alight. The female fell below me and my hat fell off. She screamed, and I may have put my hand on her to prevent her making more noise and in order to get clear away. I then saw her face clearly, and discovered that I had made a mistake as to the identity of the female. The female started to struggle and proceed to scratch my face. I endeavoured to secure my hat which was up above her hat, as she appeared after it, and I was anxious that she should not secure it for my number is written inside. I remember striking the complainant once, when I thought she was trying to get my hat. I was struggling to get clear away when I found out my mistake. She had been struggling ever since we fell into the gully, and scratched the right side of my face. I am very sorry for what has occurred.

Mr. Pollock said that the accused's statement which had just been read showed that this was a case on his part of mistaken identity. As he said, he had had some conversation a few days before this occurrence with a nurse who had turned in at No. 41, which was the number of Mr. Looker's house at the Peak. On the evening in question, it being dusk at the time, the accused was under the impression that this lady, Miss Tomes, who left a lady friend at the corner of the Peak Club and began walking up the road towards Mr. Looker's house, was the nurse in question. Now it was absolutely certain from Miss Tomes' own evidence in the depositions given at the Police Court that the defendant did make this mistake as to identity. Counsel then read to the Court what Miss Tomes said at the Police Court as follows: "On the 22nd inst. I had been for a walk round Mount Kellett with a lady, and she left me at the corner of the Peak Club. This was about 7.20 p.m. I was there for a moment, Mr. Pollock said it was obvious that it must have been later, because Mr. Looker, who saw Miss Tomes directly after she went up to his house after this unfortunate occurrence, put that time at a quarter to eight. Miss Tomes continued: "From there I started to walk home alone. As I was going along I heard footsteps behind me. I saw one or two soldiers at the Peak Club. Then somebody called out to me. He called out 'Miss.' I did not answer. Then the footsteps came nearer, and I was spoken to again. He called me 'Miss' again, and asked me if he might walk along with me." It was absolutely impossible to conceive that the defendant should have called out after Miss Tomes and asked if he might walk along with her unless he had been under the impression that she was somebody he had spoken to before, and unless he had expected at that time the lady he was addressing would be willing to walk with him. These words were of the utmost importance. It was impossible to conceive that the defendant would call out after an absolute stranger "Miss, will you have a walk along with me?" Counsel did not see what more cogent evidence could be found than the evidence which Miss Tomes herself had given at the Police Court to show that the defendant's story was absolutely true, and that he did take Miss Tomes bona-fide for another woman. According to the statement of the accused he had had some pleasant conversation with this other woman. He thought Miss Tomes was this nurse, and he fully expected as he followed her up this path leading to the entrance to Mr. Looker's house that this nurse would be quite willing to have another friendly conversation with him, and to have a walk with him. He submitted that what Miss Tomes said was the absolute confirmation of the fact which the prisoner spoke to, namely, that he honestly at that time mistook her for Mrs. Looker's nurse. This explanation of the conduct of the accused, Counsel submitted, was absolutely the only rational one. There was no other explanation which could hold water for a moment, and it was a most fortunate thing that Miss Tomes should make this statement at the Police Court. It seemed to him that it was the strongest possible confirmation of the truth of the story of the accused that he did bona-fide make this mistake and that he was not so absolutely insane as to go running after any lady he might see at the Peak and say, "I hope you will come for a walk with me." To assume that the defendant's conduct was of that character was to practically assume that he was absolutely insane. His story must be true, that, however stupidly, still he did honestly mistake Miss Tomes for this nurse. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Looker given at the Police Court that both Miss Tomes and Mrs. Looker's nurse were slight in figure, but, as Mr. Looker said, Miss Tomes was the taller of the two. It had to be remembered that the hour at which this occurrence took place was about 7.35 or 7.40. The evidence given at the Police Court all went to show that this was a very foggy evening, and the defendant, mistook Miss Tomes for this nurse. She was going up the road which led to the entrance to Mr. Looker's house. The accused had seen this nurse turn in at this house and he was absolutely convinced that Miss Tomes was in fact this nurse. Taking that to be so, Counsel suggested to the Court that there was absolutely nothing wrong in what the defendant did. What was there wrong, he asked, assuming, as the accused did, that Miss Tomes was the nurse, in his following behind and addressing as he thought the nurse with whom he had a pleasant conversation some

days before? There was nothing wrong in that. It was probably a thing that took place every day at the Peak. Meetings of this sort took place on pleasant summer evenings without any harm at all. What happened next? Miss Tomes said, "I did not answer and walked on. He followed me. Then I felt an arm round me. This was just at the corner of Mr. Looker's house, and I told him that that was my house, that I was going in there, and that he had better go away." That was quite an innocent and excusable mis-statement on Miss Tomes' part. She thought it would have the effect of shaking the accused off, but unfortunately the only effect it was likely to have, having regard to the mistaken impression in the mind of the defendant as to her identity, must have been to confirm the accused in the belief that he had been following up Mrs. Looker's nurse. That could have been the only effect of this quite rational fib on the part of Miss Tomes. She thought it would be a convenient way of getting rid of the man's importunity. The next incident as described by the learned Attorney-General, but Counsel did not think it was described correctly, was that the accused with both arms pulled Miss Tomes down into the gutter of the pathway. Miss Tomes in her cross-examination said this, "I think he pulled me down with both arms." She certainly did not make the positive statement as the learned Attorney-General put it to the Court that the defendant put his arms round her and pulled her down. The most she would commit herself to was that she thought he pulled her down with both arms. The defendant's statement as to how Miss Tomes got into the gutter was he submitted, far more reasonable. He said "I put my arm round her waist. . . . We then slipped and both fell into the small gully." He submitted that this was a far more likely account of what occurred. He did not suggest for a single moment that Miss Tomes was saying anything except the actual impression conveyed to her mind at the time, but it was far more reasonable that things happened as the defendant said. It appeared from evidence that it had been raining only an hour or two before and it was admitted that the paths were slippery. It was clear from the statement of Miss Tomes and the accused that the defendant put his arm round her waist. Was it not likely when she said, "I live here; I am going up here," that she made a turn and rushed and that they both came down with a considerable crash into the gutter. He would submit that there were certain bits of evidence which showed that the accused's version of slipping must be the true one. Mr. Looker mentioned in his evidence that Miss Tomes' hat pins were broken, but he gave a much more convincing piece of evidence than that when he said that Miss Tomes had an umbrella, that the stick of that umbrella was a steel rod, and that rod was bent back at an angle of forty-five degrees. How could it possibly be explained that rod was bent to such an angle except by the theory of a sudden slip, a heavy fall back, and that the umbrella was under Miss Tomes' body. He submitted that the umbrella could never have been damaged in the way mentioned by Mr. Looker except on the theory that Miss Tomes fell back heavily on it. If the accused had been pulling her back with both arms and she resisting it would be impossible to conceive that the umbrella could have been bent back in the way described. It was only reasonable to suppose that what the defendant said took place did take place. There was a slip, and they both came down with a crash. The accused said that as a result of that his hat fell off. This was not a helmet, but a service cap. That was to say, it was an article of headgear which would not fall off very readily, and which if there had been anything but a violent fall to the ground one would not have expected it to shoot off, so that it rested above Miss Tomes' hat when she was down in the gutter. It was suggested by the Attorney-General that there were three blows which the accused inflicted on the face of Miss Tomes. The defendant admitted that he did strike the complainant once, but he said he did so—and this was most important—not with the object in any way of doing her harm wantonly, but simply with the object of recovering his hat which was up on the bank above Miss Tomes. His only object in striking this blow was to recover his hat and to get away clear. As a matter of fact it was a blow which was struck more or less in a moment of panic. It appeared from the defendant's statement that a second or two before he had suddenly realised, to his utter astonishment and amazement, that the woman who was lying in the gutter was not the woman whom he thought he had been pursuing all this time. One could well imagine what a fearful shock it must have been to him to find that this woman was not Mrs. Looker's nurse at all, but someone entirely different and an absolute stranger to him. Mr. Pollock submitted that it was an important fact for the consideration of the Court that the blow or blows struck were not struck wantonly; they were not struck with the reckless desire to inflict pain. The defendant, when he realised that he had made a mistake in identity, was seized with that natural desire, instinctive in everybody, to get clear. He was anxious to get back to barracks, and he was particularly anxious to get hold of his cap because inside it was a number, and if it was found in that place the accused would have been traced to a dead certainty. Everybody must feel that it was brutal in any circumstances for a man to hit a woman, but he submitted that in the peculiar circumstances of this case, in the horror and shock which must have seized the defendant when he suddenly realised that this woman was not the woman he thought he had been following, there was something to be said in excuse for the defendant. It was the natural instinct of self-defence, or self-preservation, and

it put the blow or blows delivered by the defendant in quite a different category from that in which they would have been if these blows had been struck absolutely wantonly and with reckless intention of doing harm. It could quite well be understood how terrible must have been the state of mind of the accused when he found out his mistake in identity. It could quite well be understood what a desire he must have had to retrieve his hat, which would have been damning evidence against him and to be off back to barracks to answer his name at the roll call that evening. Counsel submitted as regarded these blows, which were the only things tangible that could be brought against the accused, that in the very special and peculiar circumstances of this case, circumstances which were not likely to recur again, that the blows did certainly not bear the aspect apparently put upon them by the Attorney-General of brutal blows. It appeared from Miss Tomes' evidence that she did struggle. She did scream and she scratched the accused, and by the scratches he was afterwards identified at the Mount Austin Barracks as being the man implicated in this affair. That scratching and struggling occurred before the blows were inflicted. It was quite right and proper that Miss Tomes should scratch and struggle, but surely some allowance must be made for this man whose advances were not for the most part received. It was only reasonable to suppose that if the woman had turned out to be the nurse there would have been a renewal of the pleasant conversation between the parties which had taken place only a few days before. The whole circumstances, if it had been the nurse, would have been entirely different, and there would not have followed this comparatively insane act of putting his arm round the waist, and this appalling and extraordinary set of consequences. One might even go so far as to say that if Miss Tomes had not said "I live up here," but "I am Miss Tomes, why are you following me?" probably the whole of these unfortunate circumstances would not have taken place. The accused believed it was the nurse, and Miss Tomes quite innocently made a statement confirming him in that belief and he imagined until she actually began to struggle and to scratch him that it was a certain amount of playfulness or coyness on the part of the woman. Not until she was down in the gutter and he saw her face did it strike him what a terrible mistake he had made. With regard to the punishment to be inflicted on the defendant, Counsel submitted that in the very special circumstances of the case no heavy punishment was called for. He thought he was correct in saying that the old theory of vindictive punishment was now obsolete, and he ventured to submit that there were two considerations, and two only, which the Court would have regard to in connection with the infliction of punishment. The first consideration would be that a punishment should be inflicted to act as a deterrent to the defendant; and the second consideration that it would be a punishment to act as a deterrent to others who might conceivably find themselves in a similar situation. With regard to the defendant himself, Mr. Pollock asked if it could seriously be suggested that he required any long term of imprisonment to prevent him from repeating this ghastly and hideous mistake. Surely not. To suggest that would seem to imply that the condition of the defendant's mind ought to be inquired into. He submitted that it was absolutely impossible to conceive that in the whole course of his life the defendant was ever likely to make such a serious and foolish mistake again. He submitted that there was no necessity for any severe punishment on the ground that it would not act as a deterrent to others, because the whole facts of this case were extraordinary. There appeared to have been a group of circumstances all leading the defendant into the mistaken impression that he was following Mrs. Looker's nurse. All the circumstances seemed to have occurred in a strangely fatal way. He thought it was quite safe to suppose that this strange combination of chances was not in the least likely to recur again. This was not a case, he submitted, in which the Court could say that this offence was likely to become common, and therefore a serious example must be made. On the contrary, he submitted that these facts were extremely uncommon, and this curious combination of circumstances was not in the least likely to repeat itself. The defendant was a very young man. He was only twenty years of age and had a promising career before him in the army. He received his stripes as lance corporal only some ten days before this unfortunate occurrence. That stripes had not been taken from him. He had been desecrated to the rank of a private, and there seemed only too great reason to believe that in consequence of this unfortunate occurrence he would have to leave the army and to make an entirely fresh start in life. (At this stage prisoner betrayed great emotion and wept.) With regard to Miss Tomes, the unfortunate victim of a mistaken identity, every sympathy must be extended to her, and Counsel thought it only right to add that the depositions taken at the Police Court showed that she behaved with the utmost courage and spirit and resolution in the difficult circumstances in which she unfortunately found herself suddenly and unexpectedly placed. Counsel said in conclusion that the defendant's company officer, Captain Agg, was present, and if his Lordship thought fit, that gentleman would be able to give evidence that so far as the defendant's regimental sheet was concerned his conduct had been very good. He left the case in his Lordship's hands and hoped in the peculiar circumstances that his Lordship would be able to pass a comparatively light sentence.

His Lordship said he was quite willing to take the fact of a stripe having been given him as evidence of character.

The Attorney-General stated that in ordinary circumstances he would not have ventured to reply, but his learned friend had taken upon himself to mention names and in mentioning

names he to a certain extent took away the character of a woman who was not in the Colony, the woman whom he mentioned. Mr. Pollock—Not at all, my Lord. I have been very careful not to mention the nurse's name. I have not said and do not desire to say a single word against the character of that nurse. I simply said that the defendant had had a pleasant conversation with her a few days before. The Attorney-General said Mr. Pollock had also asked him for saying in opening that the prisoner dragged Miss Tomes to the ground, and to support his attack he read a portion of prisoner's evidence, but not the whole of it. His duty would be to read the whole of it. Miss Tomes said after the portion read by Mr. Pollock: "Then I was pulled down into the gutter. Then I struggled and fought as best I could. I attempted to scream, but I was caught round the neck by his hand. Immediately after that I received three blows on the right eye. I was left lying in the gutter." After describing the man, she said, "I scratched his face. My hair came broken off. When I got up I walked as fast as I could to Mr. Looker's. My nose was bleeding and blood was streaming down my face." In cross-examination the complainant said it was not true that in turning round a corner she slipped. The next thing she knew was that she was thrown to the ground. She did not think the defendant slipped. She thought he pulled her down with both arms.

Mr. Pollock—In her next statement she says the defendant also fell to the ground.

The Attorney-General, after reading further extracts, went on to read the evidence of the doctor, which showed that the defendant was very severely bruised about the right eye. There were also scratches round the neck which corresponded to the marks of finger nails. The defence apparently was that these were not the marks of a bad-tempered man, which he should have thought would have been the best excuse. The only blow he admits was not the reckless blow of a bad-tempered man, but the blow of a coward, a man who having found he had made a mistake was afraid to admit it and was anxious to get away, a man who snatched up his hat and ran away. He did not even admit it when he arrived home and had time to think it over during the night. He did not give himself up to the police when paraded, and only eventually confessed when the case for the Crown against him had proved too strong. The Crown could not but regard that as a very serious breach of the particular section of the Ordinance under which the charge was brought.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said he had listened with great care to what learned Counsel had said, and he had put everything to the prisoner's credit that could be said. It was clear that there was a mistake. His Lordship also thought it was clear that there was a slippery path. Beyond that he could not go. He was not considering whether it was the lady or the nurse, but the impression he had on reading the evidence was that what happened to this unfortunate lady would have happened to the nurse if she had resisted the accused's advances. His Lordship thought that was all he need say with regard to the evidence. This looked to him a case in which the maximum penalty the law provided should be imposed upon the prisoner. It was a very bad case of assault on the public highway, but he did not think that in view of the consequences it would be right for him to impose such a severe penalty as three years' imprisonment, nor did he think that the injured parties, the parents of the lady injured, would wish the accused to suffer such a severe penalty. He was bound to consider the effect on the prisoner's after-career, and he was bound by law to consider his youth. He had written eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, but in view of the accused's youth, he would reduce the sentence to twelve months with hard labour.

LAST YEAR'S BUSINESS FAILURES AT SHANGHAI.

NO PROGRESS WITH THE INQUIRY.

With Messrs. Noel, Murray &amp; Co.'s latest weekly Press Gong report, a special supplement has been issued dealing with the affairs of Chinese and Pong Kong, two prominent Chinese business men, whose failure was announced about the middle of last year. We take the following extracts from the report.

The cases that are still pending in the Mixed Court in the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, concerning the affairs of two men who had for years occupied prominent positions here in trade circles, having been referred to by us on several occasions, and we propose to give a clear statement as possible of the position as it now stands.

After two months' confinement in the Mixed Court practically no progress whatever has been made in the matter of the affairs of Messrs. Pong Kong and Ching Yue, and although many foreign firms are largely interested no steps seem to have been taken to hold an enquiry into the failure of these two Chinese merchants before a Foreign Assessor and the Chinese Magistrate, although facilities have once been given to the Consul to hold an enquiry and examination in his Yamen, with apparently no good result.

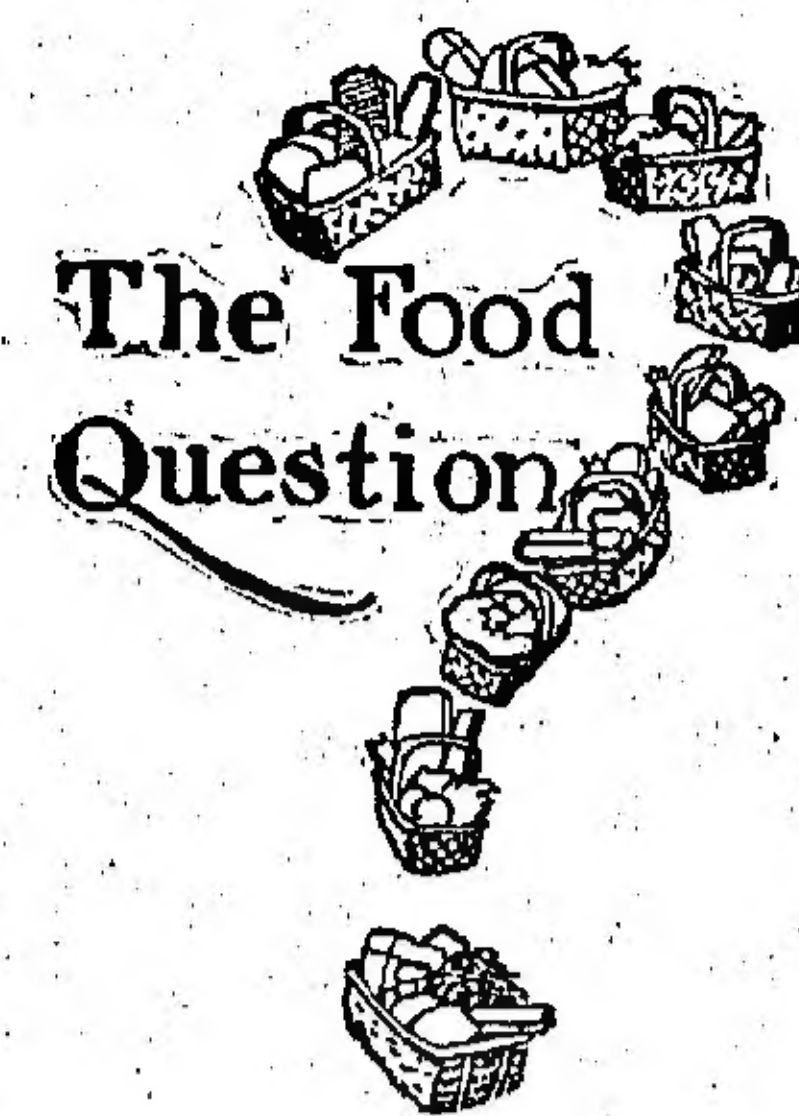
In last week's Municipal Gazette opportunity was given of seeing further correspondence between the Senior Consul and the Taotai on the question of the removal of these two debtors to the Native City. In those letters the Taotai gives his view of the case, and his reasons for requiring these men to be tried in the City. Against this we have been handed a copy of a petition from Pong Kong which we understand was sent to the Consular Authorities some days ago setting forth his case. Attention is particularly drawn to the fact stated in his petition that Pong Kong has repeatedly asked to have his debt pressed, but as yet nothing has been done in that direction for some unexplained reason. He also asks for a full hearing in the Court before a Foreign Assessor. It is to be hoped for the sake of all foreign interests that this will be done without delay.

The Chinese Authorities have now had many months in which to clear this matter up, and so far as the foreign merchants are concerned seem to have made no progress. Is it not time that the various Consulates, in the interests of their nationals and the general trading community, held a full enquiry into the position of affairs and showed a determination not to allow the matter to drag on for a further indefinite period?

It is not justice to keep those men confined to the cells for close upon a year without a hearing or trial before an Assessor and the Magistrate. The Taotai says Pong Kong is charged with being a fraudulent bankrupt and therefore must go into the City for trial. Who are the complainants in such a charge and why has no such case been brought in the Mixed Court, where a prima facie case must be established before there can be any question of removal to the Native City?

It must be noted, too, that Pong Kong states that neither the former nor the present Taotai have ever gone into the question of receipts and payments.

## INTIMATIONS



## EVERYTHING

OF THE

BEST:—

PROVISIONS,

WINES

AND

SPIRITS.

H. RUTTONJEE

&amp; SON,

HONGKONG.

GOLD

AND

SILVER

WATCHES

ENGLISH,

SWISS

AND

ELGIN

SUPERIOR

QUALITY

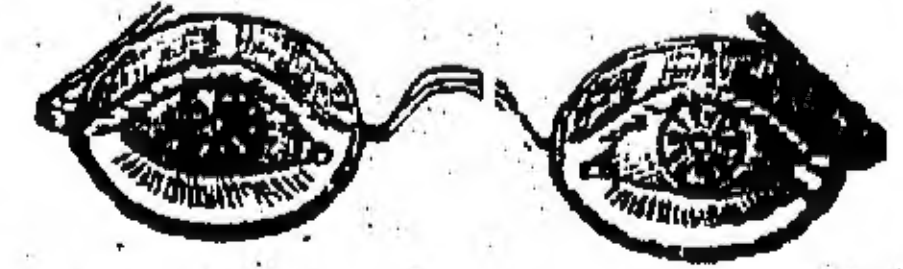
MOVEMENTS

Chas. J. Gaupp

&amp; Co.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

[256]



WHY GO TO

N. LAZARUS

FOR YOUR GLASSES

BECAUSE

You will receive Fair Treatment.

A Careful and Intelligent Examination

We have a Sound Optical Reason behind every Lens

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, CORNER OF

D'AGUIAR ST., HONGKONG.

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## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

SS. "CHIYO MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst. at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on MONDAY, the 26th inst., afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown, and examination of same to be arranged.

All Claims must be filed on or before MONDAY, the 3rd July, otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1911.

將水汽力運士

## THIS WONDERFUL SYPHON

Makes Mineral Water instantly at 90 cents a dozen Syphons. Anyone can do it. Failure is impossible. And you can save 50 per cent. by making your own Mineral Waters at home with the

"PRANA"

## SPARKLET SYPHON,



which lasts a lifetime and can be purchased from any Chemist or Store.

PRICE—\$2 Each.

BUTLERS at 90 cents per box.

WHOLESALE PRICE—

SYPHONS per doz. \$16.00 f.o.b.

BUTLERS per doz. boxes \$8.00 f.o.b.

KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,  
WHOLESALE AGENTS,  
246 & 248, Des Voeux Road, Central,  
HONGKONG.

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**SELF CURE NO FICTION!**  
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.  
**THERAPION NO. 1**  
A remarkably short time, often a few days only,  
cures the most obstinate and chronic ailments.  
**THERAPION NO. 2**  
Cures blood poisons, rheumatism, skin diseases,  
eczema, etc., etc., without medicinal treatment.  
**THERAPION NO. 3**  
Cures chronic weakness, loss of vigor and vitality.  
Either Number Therapion 1 or 2 all ailments  
disappear, and the patient is restored to health.  
The French Medical Co., 11, rue de la Paix, Paris.  
Sole Importers for Hong Kong, 11, rue de la Paix, Paris.  
Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on  
Bottle. Do not buy cheap imitations.  
**\* THERAPION \*  
CURES TO STAY CURED.**

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The P.M.S.S. Co. str. *Amoy* sailed from San Francisco on the 6th inst. for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 7th prox.

The T.K.K. str. *America* sailed from San Francisco with U.S. mails 14th inst., and is expected to arrive here on about 11th prox., via Japan Ports.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.  
The E. & A. str. *Esperanza* left Sydney on the 11th inst. for this port, via Queensland ports, Port Darwin and Manila.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.  
The C.P.R. Co. str. *Monteagle* arrived at Shanghai at 3 p.m. on the 14th inst., and left again at 2.30 p.m. on 18th inst. for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at noon to-day.

The C.P.R. Co. str. *Empress of India* arrived at Shanghai at 4 a.m. on the 20th inst., and left again at noon same day for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 6 p.m. to-morrow.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co. str. *Delta* left Singapore for this port on the 17th inst., at noon, with the outward English Mails, and is due here to-morrow at about 6 a.m.

THE GERMAN MAIL.  
The I.G.M. str. *Prinzess Alice* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 31st ult., left Colombo on the 17th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

THE INDIAN MAIL.  
The Indo-China str. *Louisa* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 7th inst., and is due here about the 23rd inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.  
The Mogul Line str. *Sikh* from United Kingdom left Singapore on the 15th inst. morning, and is therefore due here this afternoon.

The H.A. Line str. *Hellas* left Singapore on the 14th inst. p.m., and may be expected here to-day p.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kilano Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 15th inst., and is expected here to-day.

The Mogul Line str. *Pathan* left United Kingdom on the 12th March for Hongkong via Straits.

The "Don" Line str. *Denary* from Leith, Antwerp and London left Singapore on the 16th inst. for this port.

The O.S.K. str. *Chicago Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Manila on the 27th ultimo, and is due here on or about the 3rd prox.

The T.K.K. str. *America* Maru left San Francisco on the 14th inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on or about 11th prox.

The T.K.K. str. *Kyo Maru* left Manila for Hongkong on the 10th inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on or about 1st August.

The Barber Line str. *Solana* left New York on the 10th inst. for Hongkong and Far East.



## NAPIER JOHNSTONES

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG: LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SANDOW says—  
"PLASMON"

is the essential food I have so long wished for. I would never be without it.

Plasmon Cocoa, Plasmon Oats, Plasmon Biscuits.

Plasmon, Ltd., London, Eng.

## STOMALIX

Salt of Carlin. Cures Dyspepsia and all other ailments of the Stomach and Intestines, painful and otherwise.

Sole Importing Agents: FRANCIS HENRY &amp; SONS, Ltd., London, Eng.

APENTA  
Natural Aperient Water

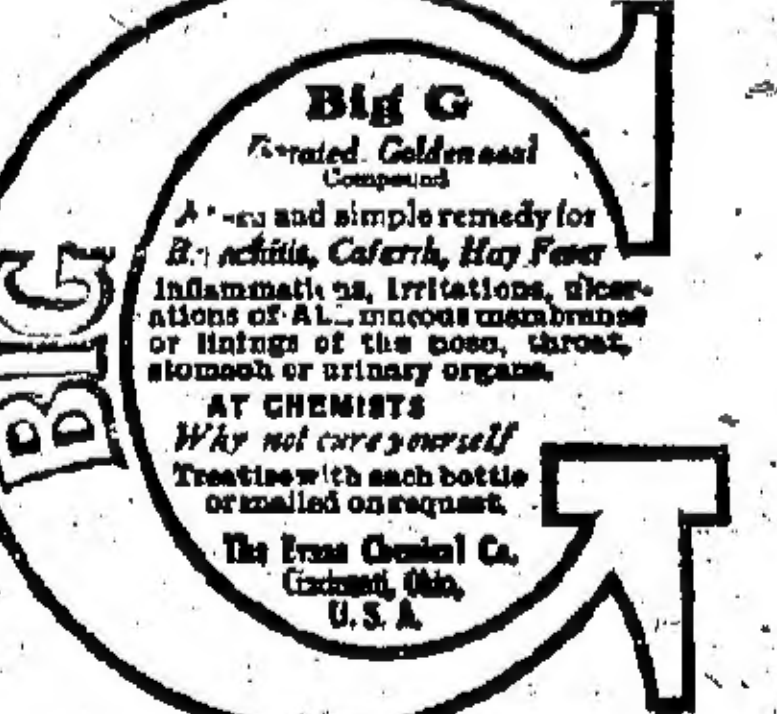
For use by

THE BILIOUS,  
THE GOUTY,  
THE CONSTIPATED,  
and  
THE OBESE.

DOSE:—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

KEATING'S  
WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.  
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.  
To be obtained of all Druggists.  
Preparation, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

APIOLINE  
(CHAPOTEAUT)

## LADIES

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.  
Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansey, steel Drops and Penny royal.  
CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.  
Sole Importers: Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.

LINGGI PLANTATIONS  
(LIMITED.)

SIR W. HOOD TREASURER ON THE COMPANY'S POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

The annual general meeting was held last month at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C. Sir William Hood Treasurer, K.C.M.G. (the chairman), presiding.

The CHAIRMAN in the course of his address said:—

With regard to the investments of £157,534 9s. 7d., you will remember that in the circular issued to the shareholders in March, 1910, the board intimated that, after consultation with a number of large shareholders, it had been decided to offer to the members of the company at 2s. premium 600,000 of the 1,050,000 2s. shares which formed part of the purchase consideration for our sale of the Kamuning Estate, the amount realized to be invested in gilt-edged securities, which would be maintained by anything affecting the prospects of rubber. In pursuance of this policy £111,835 16s. 7d. had up to December, 1910, been invested in Consols and other first-class securities yielding on the average about 3½ per cent. per annum. Our other investments are represented by 456,806 fully-paid shares of 2s. each in the Kamuning (Perak) Rubber and Tin Company (Limited), which if taken at current market valuation, are worth over £100,000. The profit made by this company on the disposal of shares in the Kamuning Company amounted to £60,833 11s. 1d., and, as you will have seen, it is proposed to transfer out of this round figure of £60,000 to reserve. It should not be lost sight of that we have a reserve of nearly 5,000 acres of unplanted land, a feature, in my opinion, of considerable potential value to the future of this company. Perhaps no further comments are required to impress upon you the fact that this company, with an issued capital of only £30,000 in Ordinary shares and £10,000 in Seven per cent. Preference shares, is in a position of financial strength which, I think I am justified in saying, is unique among plantation rubber companies.

## THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

When I last addressed you I quoted Mr. Cumming's belief that eventually we shall be able to place plantation rubber on the London market at 1s. per lb. without loss. One of the first questions I put to him on his recent return to London was whether he still maintained that belief. His reply was an emphatic affirmative. We on a question involving varying conditions in the East, but you will doubtless find it gratifying to have this expression of opinion of our general manager. You will observe from the directors' report that the average net price realized for the company's rubber was 5s. 9.42d. per lb., which compares with 6s. 1.8d. for 1909. The reasons for the lower price in 1910 were various. In some measure this has been due to our rubber not being, on the whole, up to the highest standard of quality, but as to this I would say that it was an easy matter to improve and maintain the standard of quality when the produce was coming forward in rapidly increasing quantities.

## THE EXPORT DUTY ON RUBBER.

It has further to be noted as having an important bearing on the lower average price obtained that the produce of the estates harvested in the latter months of 1910 could only be realized on the market here in the earlier part of the present year, when the market showed a material decline. Forward contracts for delivery in 1910 at 6s. per lb. of a small proportion of the company's output were entered into by us at the time. This transaction, entered into at a time when the price of rubber had reached a level never before attained, tended, in view of the later extraordinary advance in quotation, to affect to some extent the average for the year under review. In the directors' report in explaining the reasons for the increased cost of production, there is one explanation—the increased duty owing to the high level of price. In regard to that I should say that that explanation is in a nutshell this, that the Government of the Malay States impose an export duty, on the raw product, if it would be becoming of me to me such an explanation. They fix the rate of duty once or twice a month at a value for rubber which they ascertain at the time; but of course, it takes at least two months for the rubber which has paid the duty at that particular rate, say, \$12 per pound, to be marketed in England, and by the time it arrives in England the price may have dropped to 6s. per pound, or half the price, to take an extreme case. With regard to labour, our labour force has, as you will see from the directors' report, been well maintained, but in order to effect this it has been necessary to increase the Kamuning's commission. In this connection the general manager reports that the Indian labour question during the past year has had a great deal of attention and thought bestowed on it, various schemes having been mooted to discourage what may be called local recruiting, which includes crimping, and to encourage foreign recruitment, such as ourselves; and he is of opinion that provided we continue our present system of encouraging Kamungians, we shall always be able to obtain a steady supply of labour from India. In this connection I may say that from the most recent reports of the official in charge of the immigration department it appears that the increase of Indian immigration in 1910 was 150 per cent. over that of 1909, and he expects that 1911 will show an increase of 80 per cent. over the immigration of 1910. As regards pests and diseases, the manager reports that they are thoroughly controlled and in hand. With the exception of Klang division, where considerable expenditure has now been incurred in securing a good water supply and for other sanitary improvements, the health on the estates has been good.

## THE BOARD'S EXTENSION POLICY.

In regard to extensions, our present policy is to bring up the cultivated area to 5,000 acres, which, taking into consideration the fact that 245 acres were included in the sale of our Lukut estate to the Port Dickson Company, will necessitate our planting up about 500 acres. This is in progress, and we look forward to the total of 5,000 acres being completed during the present season. The major part of the extension will be on the Marjorie division, which consists of 1,374 acres of old falling land, acquired from the Government without premium, and with a quit rent of 1s. per acre for six years, to be raised subsequently to \$1 per acre. Mr. Cumming reports that this estate is a splendid stretch of undulating country, absolutely free from all timber, with the result that there is no fumes, and he considers it to be one of our most promising properties. Many of the trees in the older clearings are ready for tapping, and the estate is very healthy and consequently popular with all classes of labour.

## A MAGNIFICENT RECORD.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, this is the sixth annual meeting of Linggi Plantations (Limited), which, during the six years from the date of its

incorporation, has harvested 1,839,614lb. of rubber, which if Mr. Cumming's estimate for the current year of 1,120,000lb. is realized, will, by December 31, 1911, be raised to 2,959,614lb., and further, subject to your approval of the directors' present recommendations, will have distributed dividends to the aggregate amount of 50½ per cent. on its paid-up capital, in addition to 42 per cent. on 10,000 Preference shares. With two exceptions, one due to death and one to the acceptance of a Government appointment, the composition of the Board remains as at the company's birth, and your directors are justifiably proud of the success which has attended their efforts to further the shareholders' interests by building up their property from its original small area of less than 4,000 acres to its present dimensions of over 9,000 acres, by the acquisition of various tracts of valuable tracts of such valuable producing properties as Kampong, Major, Bukit Nanas, Klang, Maron, Beaumont, Koyser, and Kamuning (the latter situated at a large profit), and others—with a total cultivated area of approximately 5,000 acres, of which over 2,000 were producing rubber during the year under review, to be increased, our manager estimates, to 2,791 acres during the current year. In accomplishing it is a magnificent result the board have had the great and undeniably advantage of the services and experience of Messrs. Guthrie & Co. as their agents and secretaries both in London and in the East. This firm's connection with the original project was anterior to the formation of the present company. Messrs. Guthrie & Co., when coffee was a dead horse, financed the old Linggi Liberator Coffee Company; they advanced the capital for the purchase of Kampong estate, and they were part vendors of and were instrumental in obtaining for us the Bukit Nanas and Klang properties, which stand in our books at a cost of £63,500, and have produced since July, 1907, when we acquired them, a profit of £216,000. They also sold to us on easy terms (£105,000) their valuable Kamuning estate, and in addition to ramping on re-sale of the property, in addition to ramping a handsome profit for this company, enabled us, in addition to building up our reserve, later on to distribute 600,000 shares among Linggi shareholders at a price which subsequently advanced to a figure representing £350,000 over issued value, and we are still in possession of the balance of 450,000 shares, which are expected to bring in a revenue this year of from £2,000 to £10,000.

## TRIBUTE TO THE GENERAL MANAGER.

But the board of directors and the agents alone could scarcely have achieved the success I have roughly outlined without the invaluable assistance and co-operation of the general manager, Mr. Malcolm Cumming, who is with us to-day, and to whom I am sure you will give a hearty welcome. (Cheers.) Mr. Cumming is an old Federal Malay States friend of mine. I believe he became manager of the Linggi Liberator Coffee Company in the year 1895, and he was who in those early days had the genius, persistence, and courage to anticipate the great future awaiting the rubber industry, and to incite his then directors with his enthusiasm for that product. He has stuck to it doggedly and successfully ever since, and has, I hope, reaped no small pecuniary reward as the fruit of his sagacity and his labours. He has learnt by practical experience all that up to the present can be known about the planting and cultivation of the trees, the collection, the curing, and placing on the market of rubber, and as an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of the Federated Malay States and as president of the Planters' Association of Malaya he has taken a leading part in safeguarding the interests of the planting community in the East. Mr. Cumming, I regret to add, has decided to retire from active work in the East and to enjoy in England the ease and leisure to which his strenuous life in the tropics so amply entitles him. But he will maintain to the full his interest in the company and we shall arrange to have the benefit of his advice and experience as a member of our board—(cheers)—and one of his first duties will be to advise us as to the future administration of our estates, which year by year are growing in area of cultivation with increasing responsibilities of management.

Now, gentlemen, I do not think I will take up any more of your time. I will formally move:—"That the report of the directors together with the statement of the company's accounts to December 31, 1910, duly audited, be received, approved, and adopted, and that a final dividend of 5½ per cent. be now declared out of the net profits as shown by the accounts for the year ending December 31, 1910; that a sum of £50,000 be placed to reserve fund; and that the balance of profit—namely, £10,255 12s. 9d.—be carried forward subject to commissions due to the managers under their agreement, commissions to staff, and to the special remuneration due to the directors under Article 96, all as specified in the directors' report referred to." I will ask Mr. Traill to second that resolution, and before putting it to the meeting, I will call upon Mr. Cumming to address you. After that we shall be pleased to answer any questions that may be put to the chair. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gilbert F. Traill seconded the motion and after a speech by Mr. Malcolm Cumming, and the motion was, after a few questions, put and carried unanimously.

## LONDON GIRL VICTIM OF LEPROSY.

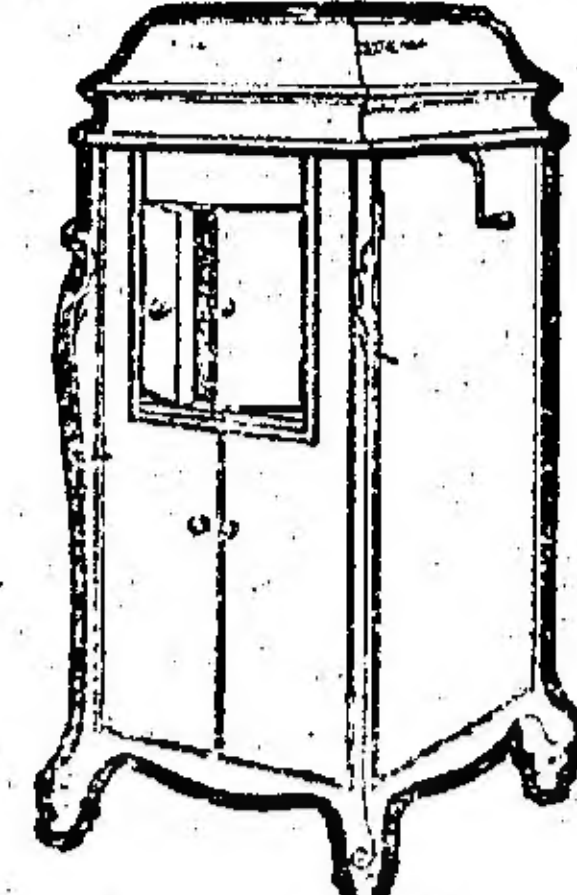
## TRAGIC SEQUEL TO A FANCY DRESS BALL.

The startling case of a North London girl who has contracted leprosy contains elements of tragic interest. The dreadful disease, an *Express* representative was informed was probably induced by the victim wearing, as part of a fancy costume, a wig of Eastern origin. Some time ago the girl, who was young and extremely pretty, went to a fancy dress ball. The costume—thet of a Chinese lady—was pronounced perfect in every detail. Unfortunately the wig she wore was only too real. It came from the East.

About a week ago a strange mark appeared on the girl's forehead. She consulted her doctor, who first treated her for eczema. The mark, however, showed no signs of improvement, and the doctor called in a specialist, who diagnosed the case as being one of leprosy. Arrangements were immediately made for the removal of the wig to a layer of cotton. Diligent inquiries have been made by the health authorities to discover the antecedents of the wig, as it is believed that it must have been worn at one time by a leper. Efforts are being made to trace all those who came into contact with the girl at or since the ball, with a view to keeping them under strict observation and preventing the disease from spreading.

## PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in business as the use of First Class Printing. The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil. "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS PRINTING WORKS turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Price

RECORDS WORTH HEARING  
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Love Light Waltzes  
Serenade Waltz  
Cascades of Roses Waltz  
Yama Yama Medley  
Friedrichs March  
The Charming (Xylophone)  
Irish Wit  
Boccaccio March  
Hornpipe Rag

A Bunch of Nonsense  
Please don't tell my wife  
Father was out  
Foolish Questions  
Hello! People  
Bombade March  
Pansies Moon Thoughts  
Arrah Wanne  
Yaller Gal (Laughing Song)  
The Silly Cavalier (Merry Widow)  
Gay Gassoon (Banjo)  
Roll on, Silver Moon (Todel)  
Yankee Prince Selection  
Narcissus  
Ring o' Roses from (Dollar Princess)  
I hear you calling me  
Madley of Intel Jigs  
Mikado Selection  
Tiddy Bear's Picnic  
Moon, Dear  
Humorous Variations  
Never introduce your bloke to your lady friend  
Madame Butterfly Selection  
The Moon has his eyes on you  
"Balance Corners" Lancers  
Tolka Fantasia Selection  
Serenade (Piano)  
Dollar Princess, Medley  
Take me up with you, dearie  
If you alone were mine (Two Step)

734

"Montserrat"  
LIME JUICE

is derived from fresh lime fruit cultivated in the West Indian Island of MONTSEERRAT.

It is an ideal Summer Beverage.

SUPPLIED IN TWO FORMS—  
Unsweetened, i.e., Plain Lime Juice.  
Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial.



600-2

STRIKING EXPERIMENTS  
AT THE REQUEST OF THE  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

The remarkable feeding experiments conducted in the School of Physiology, Trinity College, Dublin, at the request of the Local Government Board for Ireland, prove that

## BOVRIL

when added to a fixed diet, has a body-building effect equal to from 10 to 20 times the weight of the Bovril taken.

DETAILS OF THESE EXPERIMENTS CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

8-1

## BILLIARDS.

GEO. E. ANDERSON.

Billiard Table and Cushion Expert to

Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS &amp; Co., Ltd.,

Bombay,

Has arrived at Hongkong on behalf of the above Firm and will be pleased at any time to demonstrate the advantages of the

JOHN ROBERTS LOW EXPRESS SLIP  
CUSHIONS

over all others.

## THE EXPRESS CUSHION

Is built by us on the latest slip built principles from the finest Para Rubber, which is specially prepared by a new and patented process to withstand tropical climates, and is absolutely the best Cushion ever introduced into India and the Far East.

This Cushion is the outcome of many years' experiments, and the results show that it has the following advantages:—

IS PERFECTLY TRUE. ALWAYS RETAINS ITS SHAPE.  
IS VERY FAST. THE BALLS DO NOT JUMP OR FLY OFF.  
IS NOISELESS. THE TABLE IS ALWAYS IN PERFECT ORDER.  
NEVER GETS HARD. NO CUSHION WARMERS REQUIRED.  
IS NOT AFFECTED BY EITHER HEAT OR COLD. CAN BE FITTED TO ANY TABLE.

All communications to be addressed to—

GEO. E. ANDERSON,

Care of "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

BILLIARD TABLES BOUGHT, SOLD OR EXCHANGED.

TABLES SUPPLIED ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

JOHN ROBERTS &amp; CO., LTD.

BOMBAY, INDIA.

[834]







BY ROYAL WARRANT

PURVEYORS TO  
H.M. KING GEORGE V.

**JOHN BEGG'S**  
FAMOUS  
**SCOTCH WHISKY.**

WHOLESALE AGENTS:  
**DADY BURJOR & Co.,**  
7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG.  
TELEPHONE No. 655.

**"BILLIARDS"**

OUR New Patent Low Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any BILLIARD TABLE making it for playing purposes as good as new.  
(Freight on a case of Cushions to Bombay, 4/- on'y.)

BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS,  
THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

CRYSTALINE AND BONZOLINE BALLS, ALL SIZES  
WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTHS A SPECIALTY.

WE HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF  
BILLIARD TABLE ACCESSORIES AND MATERIALS OUT OF LONDON  
ALL ORDERS DESPATCHED BY RETURN MAIL STEAMER.

Illustrated price lists, giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards, can be had on application from the Office of this paper.

**JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,**

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,  
BOMBAY.

1134-2

**"SHACKELL"**

**"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK**  
IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.  
SAMPLE GRATIS

**SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.**  
PRINTING INK MAKERS.  
ESTABLISHED 1786.

HEAD OFFICE—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
939

**COLEMAN'S**  
**WINCARNIS,**  
**THE GREATEST TONIC**  
**IN THE WORLD.**

WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR OTHERS IT WILL DO FOR YOU  
Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation  
to those who have never tried it before.  
"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you  
cannot fail to appreciate.  
The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is  
prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD  
that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina,  
Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

**BUY IT TO-DAY**  
From any leading Chemist.

**MUSTARD & COMPANY**

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.  
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Seeloo Road, Shanghai.



**MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA**  
**AND JAPAN STATION.**

**BRITISH**

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 4 guns, 2,000 i.h.p., Comdr. A. Lowndes, Shanghai.  
Astron, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Captain E. B. Kiddell, Hongkong.  
Atlas, admiral's tug, 615 tons, 1,400 i.h.p., Master S. West, Hongkong.  
Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. G. Washington, Shanghai.  
Britannia, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Barker, Shanghai.  
Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400; f.h., Comdr. H. Lyne, Shanghai.  
Cherub, water tank and tug, 390 tons, i.h.p. 340, Master W. Smith, Hongkong.  
Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400, Comdr. H. R. Vane, Shanghai.  
Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 340 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. H. S. Monroe, Weihaiwei.  
Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Captain J. Nicholas, Hongkong.  
Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford, Hongkong.  
Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford, Hongkong.  
Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. M. B. R. Blackwood, Weihaiwei.  
Keat, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, 14 guns, i.h.p. 22,000, Capt. S. St. J. Farquhar, Hongkong.  
Kinsara, river gunboat, 616 tons, i.h.p. 1,200, Lieut. Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne, Yangtze.  
Merlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400, i.h.p. Comdr. B. O. M. Davy, Sandakan.  
Minotaur, armoured cruiser (flagship) Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winslow, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., 14,600 tons, i.h.p. 27,000, Capt. G. C. Cayley, Woonung.  
Monmouth, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, i.h.p. 22,000, Captain L. E. Power, M.V.O., Hongkong.

Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, i.h.p. 800, Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Leith, West River.  
Newcastle, 2nd class cruiser, 4,900 tons, turbine, Captain George F. E. Hunt, D.S.O., Singapore.  
Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Claude Hillierden-Woodward, R.N., Yangtze.  
Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns, 6,500 i.h.p., Comdr. Lamb, Weihaiwei.  
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Cosmo A. O. Douglas, West River.  
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. J. J. Southby, West River.  
Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Maurice B. Leslie, Yangtze.  
Taku, torpedo-boat destroyer, 305 tons, i.h.p. 6,000, Gunner E. J. Trillo, R.N., Hongkong.  
Tamar, receiving ship, 4,650 tons, 6 guns, Commodore Eyre, Hongkong.  
Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 800 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Buchanan, Yangtze.  
Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Baillie-Hamilton, Hongkong.  
Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Harold D. Adair, Hall, Weihaiwei.  
Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Hancock, Penang.  
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns, 5,900 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hartford, Weihaiwei.  
Widgeon, gunboat 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lt. Comdr. M. H. Wilding, Yangtze.  
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. R. Brooke, Yangtze.  
Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. F. A. Mulock, Yangtze.

**ON SALE.**

**BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG**  
**DAILY PRESS.** July to December  
1910. With Index. Price \$7.50.  
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"  
Office.  
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1911.

**POSTAL REFORMS.****IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

Mr. Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General, announced a series of great postal reforms in his annual statement in the House of Commons on Thursday, May 18th. These reforms for the most part will begin with the issue of King George stamps on Coronation Day, June 22nd, and include large reductions in the telephone, cable, and foreign parcel post rates.

The changes, some of which have already been foretold, are—  
The King George stamps of "improved design" to be issued on Coronation Day.  
Issue of thin 1d. letter-cards and 4d. post-cards at their face value.  
Free stamping of privately made postcards.  
The new stamps to have the value both in words and in figures, but no name of the country.

The books of stamps sold at 2s. to contain 2s. worth of stamps and not 1s. 11d.  
Stamps to be sold in rolls as well as in sheets, with better perforation.

"Certificates of posting" to be obtainable at all post offices at a cost of 1d., as evidence that a letter has been posted.

Reduction by about 20 per cent. of rates for foreign parcel post.

Reduction by one-half of cable rates for uncoded messages (i.e., in plain language) provided these messages may be delayed for a period of not more than twenty-four hours.

Two new wireless telegraph stations to be established, one at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the other at the island of Valentia.

Reduction by half of telephone rates between Britain and France, subject to coming arrangements.

Telephonic communication between this country and the Continent to be improved and extended, by improvements devised in cables.

Farmer's telephone in country districts at 23 a year, if the farmer agrees with four neighbours on the same terms.

Issue in September of "home sales" for savings bank depositors on a registration fee of 1s. and a deposit of 2s., returnable when the box comes back full. Post Office depositors may invest in Government stock from 1s. to £200.

Telephone operators to have improved conditions of work.

The "bait" of employment of boy telegraph messengers to be reformed by continuing their employment till they are nineteen, when their lessened numbers will allow them to be absorbed in other post-office work.

Compulsory attendance at continuation classes will be a condition of their entry into the service. In smaller offices books will be available for the boys to read.

The year's profit of the Post Office is £4,168,000.

Mr. Samuel had much praise for the cable companies, who, he said, were always ready to meet any suggestions for the public welfare. Nevertheless, it was felt that uncontrolled discretion ought not to be left to them. "I have therefore adopted the policy that from this time forth their licences shall contain a clause that, in the opinion of the Government the rates are excessive, an objection may be made to those rates. If the company disagrees and thinks its rates are reasonable, the difference shall be referred to an impartial tribunal."

In his annual report about half-price uncoded cablegrams Mr. Samuel told a story of an archbishop who had a code of his own. He cabled from abroad: "John Epistle III., 13 and 14." His friends looked up the references in the Bible and found the following words:—"I had many things to write, but I will not with ink and pen write unto thee: But I trust I shall shortly see thee, and we shall speak face to face. Peace be to thee. Our friends salute thee. Greet the friends by name."

Other provinces (Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Honan, Kweichow) 55,000,000

**THE POPULATION OF CHINA.**

The Abstract of Statistics issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs gives the following as the Estimated Chinese Population of the several Ports and Provinces.

Ports.	Population.
Aigun	9,000
Sansing	9,500
Manchouli	5,000
Harbin	30,000
Suifu	2,000
Hanchuan	20,000
Antung	145,000
Tatungkow	3,000
Dairen	16,000
Neuchwang	52,000
Chinwangtao	5,000
Tientsin	800,000
Chafoo	95,000
Tsingtau	34,000
Chungking	598,000
Changsha	250,000
Yochow	20,000
Johang	70,000
Shasi	86,000
Hankow	826,000
Kiukiang	36,000
Wuhu	129,000
Nankiang	267,000
Chinkiang	184,000
Shanghai	651,000
Soochow	350,000
Ningchow	400,000
Wunhow	100,000
Santiao	8,000
Foochow	624,000
Amoy	114,000
Swatow	96,000
Canton	900,000
Kongmoon	62,000
Samsui	6,000
Kienchow	42,000
Takoi	20,000
Wanchow	59,000
Nanning	37,000
Lungchow	25,000
Mengtsz	20,000
Szema	15,000
Tengyueh	10,000
Total	7,709,500

Provinces.

Manchuria	17,000,000
Chihli	29,400,000
Shantung	38,000,000
Szechuan	78,711,000*
Hunan	22,000,000
Hupeh	34,000,000
Kiangsi	24,534,000
Anhui	36,000,000
Kiangsu	23,980,000
Cheking	11,800,000
Kwangtung	20,000,000
Kwangsi	32,000,000
Yunnan	8,000,000
Other Provinces (Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Honan, Kweichow)	55,000,000
Total	458,425,000

\* Estimated by A. Hosie (1904) at 45,000,000.

**UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.**

Following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESS	FROM
Addy, Hongkong Hotel	Yokohama
Katozawa	Kobe
Keechong	Osaka, Yokohama
Kolonatje	Sourabaya
Kwangkai	Sourabaya
Kwangtai, Kwangyuen, Kobe	Petersburg
Mussey, Hongkong Hotel	Amoy
1311, 5238	Amoy
2988, 4410	Amoy
6410, 7456	Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Australia & China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESS	FROM
Arnhold & Sauter, Pacific Mail	Chicago
Line Office	Chicago
Deawong, Prince Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya	Manila
Halling	Manila
Lawtichien 221, Hollywood	Manila
Loyke	Manila
Sunda	Manila
Sunchewong	Nam Dinh
Tungshing, Ho Wangtatyuan	Port Darwin
Bonham Strand	Bombay
Wosing	Bombay
0678 1344 0361 0674	Macao
Yuenchian	Saigon

**LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.**

The "Indra" line str. *Indradro* from New York left S. bang for Hongkong on the 18th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 24th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Palermo* left Singapore for this port on the 19th inst., at noon, and is due here on the 24th inst., at about 3 p.m.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Palma* arrived at London on the 19th inst., evening.

The I.G.M. str. *Berlanger*, which left here on the 15th inst., at 11 a.m., arrived at Singapore on the 19th inst., at 4 p.m.

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN**

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half of June	JAVA	Second half of June
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of June	JAPAN	Second half of June
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of June	SHANGHAI	Second half of June
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of July	JAPAN	First half of July
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of July	SHANGHAI	First half of July
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half of July	JAVA	Second half of July
TJITAREM	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA	Second half of July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the  
**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**  
Telephone No. 375.  
York Buildings, 1st Floor.  
Hongkong, 20th June, 1911.

**SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.**

GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).  
DESTINATION STEAMERS DATE OF SAILINGS.  
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOI "YEDDO" About 3rd August.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to  
TELEPHONE No. 171.  
**OLOF WIJK & CO., CHINA AGENCIES, AKTIEBOLAG.**  
46 J YORK BUILDINGS TOP FLOOR

**THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.**

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

**VANCOUVER, B.C., SEATTLE & PORTLAND (Or)**

VIA

SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To Sail on or About
LUCERIC	6,400	J. Mathie	30th June.

To be followed by other Steamers of the Company at regular intervals.  
The Steamers of the BANK LINE, LTD., carry Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the Chief Ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at AMOY and KEELEUNG if sufficient inducement offers.  
The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steerage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin Passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucero" and "Otero" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—  
**THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.**  
TELEPHONE No. 780.  
KING'S BUILDING, PRINCE CENTRAL.

**INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THIS LINE AFFORD THE  
QUICKEST FREIGHT TRANSPORT FROM THE ORIENT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

FROM HONGKONG: FROM COLOMBO:  
For rates and further information, apply to—  
**THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.**  
(MANAGING AGENTS).  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1911.

**SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL, AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.**

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.**  
Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work. Electrical Drives, Hydraulic and Pneumatic Tools, installed throughout the Works.  
50-TON HYDRAULIC TESTING MACHINE FOR CHAINS, WIRE ROPES, RIVETS AND METAL SPECIMENS.  
GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6" Pumps empty Dock in 22 hours.  
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 5,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.  
100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT THE SHOPS RANGING UP TO 100 TONS.  
Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work. Dockyard Manager Mr. J. R. RICH, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 NOON at the Town Office MANAGERS AND AGENTS.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN.



# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELTA	Light, 23rd June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	24th June	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PALMERO and YOKOHAMA	Capt. S. Borcham	25th June	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PE, NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	CEYLON	About 29th June	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SYRIA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. D. C. Grogan, R.N.R.	About 29th June	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1911.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI and SHANGHAI	CHANGCHOW	On 21st June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	On 22nd June, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENSIN	KUICHOW	On 23rd June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	On 24th June, 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	TAMING	On 27th June, 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING". Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

NB—Passengers must embark before mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Wusung.

FARE, 845 SINGLE and 820 RETURN.  
For Freight or Passage apply to—  
HONGKONG, 21st June, 1911.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	YUEN-SANG	Saturday, 24th June, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHOY-SANG	Monday, 26th June, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOK-SANG	Monday, 26th June, 2 p.m.
TIENSIN	CHOY-SHING	Wednesday, 28th June, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Saturday, 1st July, Noon.
MANILA	LOONG-SANG	Saturday, 1st July, 2 p.m.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUSANG", "NAM-SANG" and "FOOK-SANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tiensin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
HONGKONG, 21st June, 1911.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

## HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

## FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	THURSDAY, 22nd June, at 1 p.m.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Borcham	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 a.m.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 30th June, at 11 a.m.

During the Months of July and August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Foochow. Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1911.

# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

## IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

### OUTWARD.

For SINGAPORE, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	
S.S. SPEZIA	1st July
S.S. SILESIA	12th July
S.S. AMBRIA	28th July
S.S. ALESIA	9th Aug.
S.S. SENEGBAMBIA	25th Aug.
S.S. SUEVIA	6th Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

### HOMEWARD.

For MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SCANDIA	23rd June
For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	
S.S. SITHONIA	26th June
For HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SLAVONIA	8th July
For ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. BRASILIA	9th July
For HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SPEZIA	6th Aug.
For ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. BRISGAVIA	7th Aug.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1911.

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

### SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
* CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, July 30th, Noon.
* AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 31st, Noon.
* TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bost	FRIDAY, July 23rd, Noon.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, Aug. 18th, Noon.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. THE Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 30th June, at Noon.

### SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO) Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, Noon.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, Noon.

THE Steamer "KIYO MARU" will be despatched hence for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, 15th August, at Noon.

TO	FARES FROM HONGKONG
SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
NEW YORK	£ 60-0-0, "
LONDON	£ 71-10-0, "
"	£ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
"	£ 125-0-0, "
SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420-00, Single
VALPARAISO	Yen. 570-00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense—  
TO EUROPEAN PORTS.—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES PORTS.—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call. TO ALL PORTS.—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.  
"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 2 1/4 knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports. For Further Particulars apply to  
K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,  
King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier)

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# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.



Connecting at TACOMA with  
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY  
AND  
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY  
The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WED'DAY, 12th July, at 11 a.m.
	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WED'DAY, 9th Aug. at 11 a.m.
	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	WED'DAY, 6th Sept. at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"MEXICO MARU"	6,061	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 a.m.
	"CANADA MARU"	6,063	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 11 a.m.
	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 22nd Aug. at 11 a.m.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
FOOCHOW via SWATOW and AMOI	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WED'DAY, 21st June, at 10 a.m.
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOI	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 11th June, at Noon.

During the two months of July and August, Return Tickets to Foochow available Three Months will be issued at the Special Rates of—  
1st CLASS \$45.50 2nd CLASS \$29.90.  
For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

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S. HIROI,  
MANAGER.

## "The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"

JUST THE THING FOR A PICNIC

A SMALL CASK OF

O. B.  
BEER.

Fresh from the Brewery.

"Just Try It"

# U.S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

### SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

### PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
* MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 p.m.
* MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 p.m.
* KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug. at 1 p.m.
* SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug. at 1 p.m.
* MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept. at 1 p.m.
* MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Oct. at 1 p.m.
* KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 10th Nov. at 1 p.m.
* SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, "

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.  
THE P.M. S.S. "MANCHURIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 p.m.

FARES: HONGKONG to LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application. To European Ports: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan. To United States Ports: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points: Missionaries and their families.

## INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

PERSIA ..... 9,000 Tons ..... FRIDAY, 4th Aug. at 1 p.m.  
CHINA ..... 10,200 Tons ..... FRIDAY, 1st Sept. at 1 p.m.

THE P.M. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 4th August, at 1 p.m.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class, SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG to LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports, 243. HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO via New York " " 243.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, King's Buildings (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

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# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	HITACHI MARU	7,000	WED'DAY, 5th July, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU	7,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, from Kobe
SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU	7,000	TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	AWA MARU	7,000	TUESDAY, 15th Aug. at 4 p.m.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	6,000	FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO	KUMANO MARU	6,000	FRIDAY, 4th Aug. at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU	9,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI, and KOBE	CEYLON MARU	6,000	TUESDAY, 27th June, at Noon
	KUMANO MARU	6,000	TUESDAY, 4th July, at Noon
	COLOMBO MARU	5,000	TUESDAY, 5th July, at Noon

\* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. \* Carries Deck Passengers \* Cargo only.

## CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

## HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

### SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling-Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—

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T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

# THOS. COOK & SON,

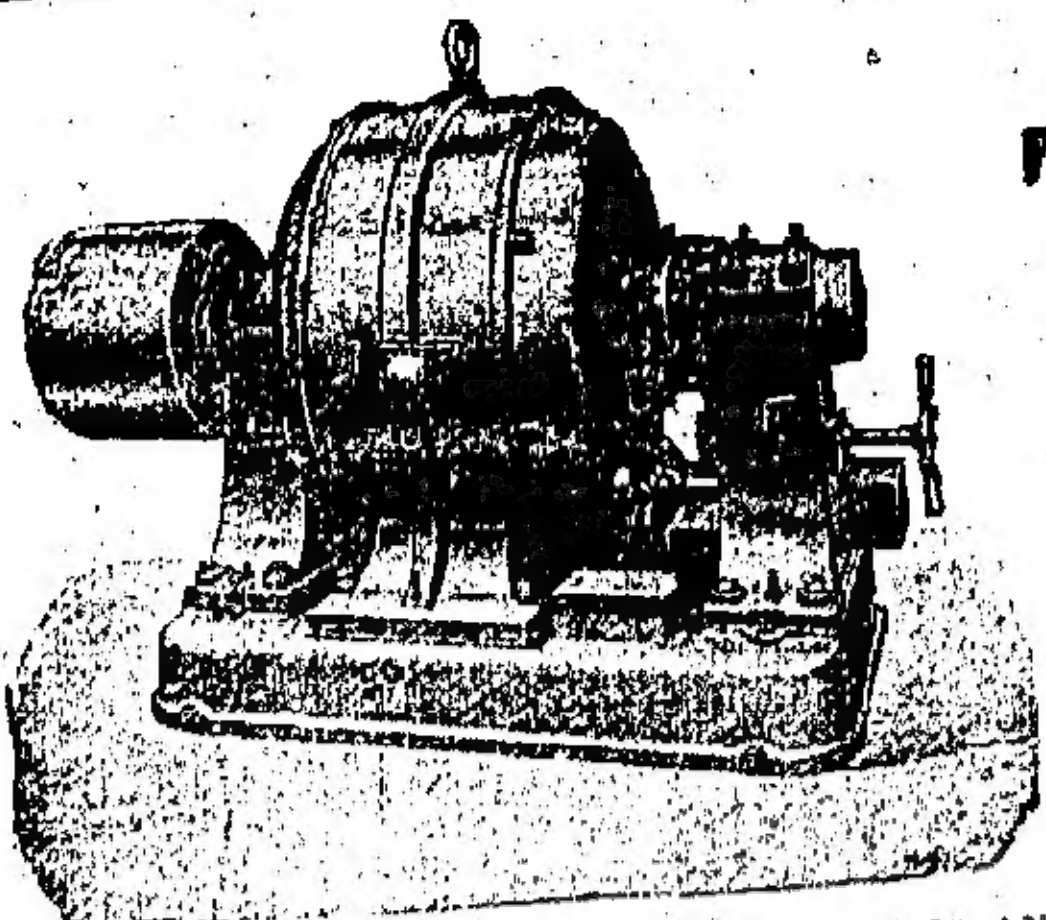
## TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East: 16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.  
SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.  
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.  
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
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